

(Continued from the First Page.)
Yost heard of the murder the same day, and came to Reading on the following day. After an investigation of the circumstances process was sent to Schuylkill county, and Deal was brought to Reading, the charge of assault against him having been withdrawn.

The Parties Who Sled
The hatchet to Deal testified that the hatchet found upon him closely resembled the one he bought. The latter had gun or varnish on the handle when new, while the one in Deal's possession had the appearance of having been scraped. Deal's hatchet, together with the clothing which he had on when searched by Detective Lyon in the Schuylkill County Prison, were subjected to a chemical analysis by Dr. P. M. Ziegler, of this city, who made a number of experiments upon them, which were conducted in the presence of another physician, Dr. Ruedi. Blood was detected upon the pantaloons and upon the upper end of the handle of the hatchet, though whether it was that of a human being or that of an animal the Doctor could not say with certainty, the chemical tests for this purpose being, in his opinion, as well as according to the authorities upon the subject, exceedingly subtle and unreliable. The wounds upon the person of Harlan were testified to be such as might have been made by a hatchet, their shape justifying this conclusion. No other instrument was suggested as having been the means of their infliction.

An Alibi Attempted.
A letter addressed by Deal while in prison here to a person named Cornelius Snyder, at Stoddardsville, Monroe county, with whom he appears to have been quite intimate, and for whom, it seems, he was a substitute in the army, was read in evidence. In this communication he talks quite religiously upon the merits of his case and the subject of his own innocence, but requests the party addressed to testify positively that he passed him between 7 and 8 o'clock on the evening before the commission of the murder on the road that turns off from the Black Bear, three miles below Reading, observing that this testimony alone can clear him. This letter was inspected by the prison authorities, and withheld from the mail for obvious considerations. Two other letters of Deal to the same party were also offered in evidence, but rejected on account of the want of a competent legal identification. It will not be improper to mention, since the verdict has been rendered, that in these letters he admits having been a witness to the murder of Harlan, but says the deed was done by a couple of negroes, with whom the victim had got into a dispute about some whisky.

No Testimony for the Defense.
No testimony was offered upon the part of the defendant; but much stress was laid by his counsel upon the fact that the murder was without apparent motive, and it was also contended that if the homicide were fixed upon the defendant, the offense should be found to be murder in the second degree, there being no malice proved.

The jury retired about half-past 9 on Saturday night, January 22, the Court having stated to them before dismissing them that while it had no desire whatever to hasten their deliberations, the bell might be rung when they agreed upon their verdict. At 3 o'clock on Sunday morning the appointed summons was sounded, and within twenty minutes afterwards the decision was rendered, the verdict being a verdict of guilty of

Murder in the First Degree.
The prisoner, who had remained in the courtroom during the deliberations of the jury, and had passed several hours of the interval in sleep, received the announcement with the same apparent unconcern that he manifested all through the trial, and since the signing of the death warrant. The prisoner, up to this time, had protested his innocence, and had refused to state anything of his former life. To all such questions propounded by his counsel, he would enter into a dissertation upon the similarity of certain portions of the New Testament with others of the Old Testament; and, in fact, gave evidence of a familiarity with the Holy Scriptures which until recently could not be accounted for, when it was discovered that he had already spent five years of his life in the Eastern Penitentiary, the larger portion of which time he devoted to reading the Bible. After his conviction he talked freely to his counsel on the subject of the murder, and handed one of them the following written statement, which was read in Court on the 31st of January, when sentence of death was pronounced by Judge Woodward:

His Statement.
BERKS COUNTY, Pa., Reading, Friday, Jan. 28, 1870.—Statement by John Deal, a prisoner and a victim, made to the most honorable Court of Reading, Berks county:—
It is with the greatest humility that I address you. I shall be very brief, nor shall I attempt to disprove the charge which was made against me, but confine myself to a few facts, the consideration of which will, I trust, operate upon your feelings in mitigation of the punishment to which I may be sentenced for my fault, a fault which proceeded not from any evil motive of mine.

You have all heard how we were at the town of Leesport drinking, and so we were. The last place in which we stopped was the hotel, from which we set off for Pottsville, as friendly as when we first met. Going on from the tavern some distance, to where some trees bordered the road, at the same place a stream of water crossed, at which place I was saluted by my comrade with these words:—"Stop! don't let's go any further." "Why," said I, "are you going back there to the tavern to stay till morning?" He replied, "I am not, but give me your top coat, with what money and your new hat that you've got." I replied, "I would if you were deserving of it, but you drink your money as fast as you get it, so I think you are not worthy of the gift. I will give you enough money to keep you at the tavern if you want." He replied, "No, but give me what you've got, or, if you're eyes, I'll drill a ball through you." He at the same time pointed a weapon to my breast, which frightened me. I grabbed the weapon from his hand, threw it away, struck him, whether with the back or edge of the hatchet I cannot tell, God knows, when he fell. I went on, not thinking any evil, not knowing that I had caused death to him, for which I am called in question and condemned.

To this version of the affair he has constantly adhered, and when once told by one of his counsel that it was an unlikely story, he replied, "Well, I can't tell why I killed him."

His Spiritual Attendants.
Since the day of his execution was announced he has spent much time with the Bible, and has been attended by Fathers Filan and Bornemann, two Catholic priests of Reading, to both of whom he has expressed perfect resignation, a satisfaction with the verdict, and a willingness to die for the crime. About two weeks since he applied for pen and paper, which were given him. What he has written is not as yet known, but it is believed to be a full confession.

To his counsel, Horace A. Yundt, Esq., he has detailed a

Sketch of His Life.
from which it will be seen that he has led the

life of a vagabond and criminal. He knew nothing of his parentage and has always borne the name of John Deal, he not being cognizant until within four weeks that that was not his right name. Within that period a gentleman called upon him and claimed him as his brother, stating that his lawful name was Zachariah E. Snyder. This statement has also been vouched for by a woman who nursed him in his infancy. Upon learning this fact he denounced his parents, whoever they might be, and stated that on them rests the blame of the many criminal acts which he has committed. He lived in Luzerne county until 16 years of age, when he was sent to a House of Correction, and sentenced to an imprisonment of two years in the Eastern Penitentiary. Upon being again turned upon society he enlisted and served through the war. He then returned to his native county, and, after being home a short time, married a widow with four children. This family he soon deserted, and after a course of dissipation attempted to

Commit a Heinous Offense.
upon the person of a lady. For this he was arrested, convicted, and again consigned to the Eastern Penitentiary for three years. His term of imprisonment expired on the 6th of October last, and he was on his way home when he murdered Harlan and attempted what might have resulted in another homicide.

The Motive for the Deed.
It was not shown on the trial what motive had induced him to slaughter Harlan, but it was conjectured that he had made a proposition to Harlan to rob some wealthy gentleman, which the latter not only refused to do, but, on the contrary, had threatened to inform on him. Rather than have this exposure, it is believed, he murdered his companion.

The Gallows.
The gallows to be used is the one on which all the recent murderers in Philadelphia have expiated their offenses, and was erected to-day under the supervision of Philadelphia's celebrated "Jack Ketch." This gentleman has also brought with him the rope from the end of which Snyder's body will dangle to-morrow.

As at Huntingdon, the prison here backs up against a high hill, being situated at the head of Penn street. This mound extends a couple of hundred feet above the walls, but as the platforms adjoin the hill no view of the execution can be had from that point. No improvised platforms outside the walls will be allowed to be erected by Sheriff Albright, who deserves to be commended for the course he has taken in this respect and with reference to the number to be admitted within the enclosure. Mac.

THE DEADLY DRUG.

Opium and Its Culture—An Important Branch of Industry.

A medical correspondent of the Nashville American writes as follows to that paper:—
Having found it impossible to procure a pure article of opium in commerce, even at a very high price (\$14 to \$16 per pound), and believing it might be cultivated successfully in this climate and soil, we ordered from importers the poppy seed, which we have distributed gratuitously to parties who will take an active interest in its culture and report success. We are giving it a fair trial under our own supervision, and to those who are interested and desire the advantage of our research, we take pleasure in giving the following hints:—

This plant is probably a native of some of the warmer parts of Asia, although it is now very generally cultivated throughout the south and middle of Europe, and grown in some places in the United States.

There are several kinds of poppy, but that variety which produces white flowers and white seed is considered best for opium. The seeds of the poppy are very small, and with care in sowing, one or two cucumbers in soil sufficient for an acre. The soil should be fine and loose when the seeds are sown. Deep cross plowing, two or three times each way, and thorough harrowing will ensure best results. When the ground is ready lay off in drills three feet apart, and plant from one to two feet in the rows. Cover slightly if at all. Plant in April or May, sooner might be better for this climate. When the seeds are sown the subsequent cultivation consists chiefly in thinning and weeding. Heavy rich manuring is deemed most favorable. Irrigation is practised with marked results. The cultivation should be as thorough as cotton culture and similar in many respects.

The narcotic juice is developed only about flowering time. As soon as the flowers from a sufficient number of poppy heads have fallen, the cultivator, armed with a sharp knife, passes through the field in the morning and wounds all ripe heads by horizontal incisions. During the day the milky juice of the plant oozes out and collects on the capsule. The following morning it is gathered by being scraped off with a dull knife or scoop, and transferred to a plate or saucer, and set away in the shade to dry. After it dries sufficiently it is worked up into a homogeneous mass, rolled into balls, covered with poppy leaves; and then it is ready for use. You can by this process rely on having pure opium, which is very scarce in this country.

Professor Carson, of Philadelphia, who has taken great interest in this subject, several years ago offered \$100 in gold for a single pound of pure Turkish opium, if it was found in the country; he was unable to get it. The Doctor has cultivated the poppy and produced his own opium, and writes me that he believes it can be successfully produced in this country.

Professor Joseph Bates, M. D., editor of the *Journal of Materia Medica*, published at New Lebanon, New York, writes me that he has grown his poppy and produced his opium for the past five years, and that all the physicians in New Lebanon have used it and pronounced it purer and far more reliable than any procured in commerce. He also writes that our climate is better suited to its growth than his, and that the enterprise is a noble one and will prove not only remunerative in the highest degree, but beneficial to our people.

There are over 100,000,000 pounds of opium consumed annually in China, and more than 1,000,000 pounds imported to this country every year, with a tariff of \$8 per pound. It is estimated that from 50 to 100 pounds can even now be produced to the acre. Its consumption is rapidly increasing. As a medicine opium is invaluable. Pereira says:—"You can find one medicine to take the place of another in every article of the materia medica except the valuable medicine opium, which has no substitute."

A Remarkable Manuscript.

A remarkable manuscript has been found in the Imperial Library of Paris, bearing date May 13, 1665, the authenticity of which is vouched for, and which seems to establish a bitter repugnance on the part of Louis XIV to the dogma of Papal infallibility. The document describes an interview between the grand monarch and the Pope's nuncio, in the course of which his majesty raised his arm,

clenched his fist, and threatened still more cogent arguments; the provocation having been an explicit claim put forth by the nuncio to infallibility and superiority over temporal sovereigns in behalf of his master. The pride and personal desires of kings, from Henry VIII down, did more than the enlightenment of their people to sap those lofty pretensions, which even now show such wonderful signs of vitality.

ANECDOTE OF DR. BRECHER.—Professor Stowe tells the story that as he was once walking with Richard H. Dana, Sr., through one of the narrow streets which led to Quincy market, they met Dr. Tyrman Brecher rushing up on the other side of the street, with a bundle of what looked like oysters tied up with a silk handkerchief, in one hand, and in the other a lobster, which he held by the back, with all its claws in a state of dangling protrusion. Something had the night before occurred which had pleased him very much, and as soon as he saw them he stopped and began to harangue them across the street, gesturing with prodigious animation alternately with the bundle of oysters and the lobster—with the inevitable result that an amused crowd soon collected. Walking on said Mr. Dana, with a merry laugh:—"I never heard the doctor speak with such *collet*."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS

OF THE

PEOPLE'S BANK OF PHILADELPHIA,

held this day, May 5, 1870, the following persons were duly elected President and Directors:—
PRESIDENT, W. H. KEMBLE.

DIRECTORS,
WILLIAM H. KERN,
CHARLES A. MILLER,
GEORGE J. RICHARDSON,
GEORGE J. GROSS,
WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
WILLIAM BUNN.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, WILLIAM H. TABER was elected Cashier.

The Bank will be open for business on MONDAY, May 9, at 11 o'clock CHESTNUT STREET. 56 6t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870. Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 233 South Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

54 6t THOMAS T. FIRTE, Treasurer.

BRANCH OFFICE, CONTINENTAL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Continental Improvement Company will be held in the Branch Office of the Company, in the city of Philadelphia, corner of PENN and TENTH STREETS, on TUESDAY, May 17, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the current year, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. And also for the purpose of considering and acting upon the provisions of the Supplement to the Charter of said Company, approved Twenty-fourth day of March, 1870.

52 14t W. E. SHELLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF

the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held in Rooms No. 34, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of considering and acting upon the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 28th day of March, 1870. By order of the Board of Managers.

52 16t A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF CHIEF AND CHIEF CANAL, ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 8, 1870. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company will be held in ANNAPOLIS, on MONDAY, June 6, 1870, at 10 o'clock P. M.

55 16t BENJAMIN FAWCETT, Secretary to Stockholders.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 17TH

April, the SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will run their cars through from the Exchange to Fairmount Park for one fare. 4 16t

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE

Stockholders of the POWELL TRACT COAL COMPANY will be held in Philadelphia, at No. 418 WALNUT STREET, Room No. 7, on SATURDAY, 21st instant, at 10 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering and acting upon the provisions of an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania affecting the company, and such other business as may be brought before it.

52 16t TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. It is warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth, Invigorates and Soothes the Gums, Cleanses and Purifies the Mouth, Prevents Accumulation of Tartar, and is a Superior Article for Children!

Sold by all druggists and dentists.

52 16t J. M. WILKINSON, Dentist, Proprietor, 32 10m Cor. NINTH and FILBERT STS., Philadelphia.

NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORRESTER'S

JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure. Sold by FERRIS, ROGERS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WILSON, NINTH and FILBERT STREETS. 4 25t

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING

Teeth with fresh Nitro-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the College of Dental Surgeons, and now at the College of Dental Surgeons, Office, No. 911 WALNUT STREET. 1 25t

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £1,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 418 and 420 WALNUT STREETS.

WARD & CO. M'CALLISTER,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, No. 261 BROADWAY, New York.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

Ever thankful for the patronage extended heretofore, and desirous of further favors, begs announce his SPRING STYLES OF BOOTS and SHOES for Gent's and Boys' wear.

A large assortment of CUSTOM-MADE GOODS, made on his improved Lasts, which are unrivalled for comfort and beauty, enables him to furnish a ready fit at all times. 1 13t

THE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE.

It is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eye-Let Hole Work.

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention. This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics. Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN" beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

Office and Salesrooms,

No. 1318 CHESTNUT ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

KEYSTONE

PURE WHEAT WHISKY.

Distilled from the Grain

BY

T. J. MARTIN & CO.,

KEYSTONE DISTILLERY,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF

TWELFTH AND WASHINGTON STS.,

STORE,

No. 180 NORTH FRONT Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

To whom it may concern:

All the leading medical authorities recognize the value of diffusive stimulants. Numerous eminent physicians and surgeons might be named who have advocated their employment in the treatment of a large class of disorders. No Dispensary is considered complete without them. They are prescribed in all public and private Hospitals, and administered by all bedside practitioners. But the difficulty has been to obtain

Alcoholic Liquors Pure.

The pungent aroma of the fuel oil and biting acids present in all of them can be so treated as to be raised to the purest and most palatable. The national flavor of the purest is perceptible to the palate, and a burning sensation in the stomach attests their existence when the noxious draught has gone down. Paralysis, idiocy, insanity and death are the pernicious fruits of such positions.

Medical science asks for a pure stimulant to use as a specific, which while it diffuses itself through the system more rapidly than any other known agent, it brings into action and active contact with the seat of disease. It is the property of the stimulant to diffuse, and by the aid of its peculiar nutritious component parts to invigorate, regulate, counteract and restore, and it is by the happy union of the principle of activity with the principles of invigoration and restoration that medicine can be made

PURE WHISKY

To accomplish beneficial results.

Having great experience in the distilling of Whiskies, and the largest and best equipped establishment of its kind in the country, supplied with the latest improvements in apparatus for cleansing Whisky of fuel oil and other impurities, and by strict personal supervision, the proprietors of

Keystone Wheat Whisky

Are enabled to offer a

Pure Whisky

Distilled from WHEAT, and, being made from the grain possesses all its

Nutritional Qualities,

and can be relied upon to be strictly as represented having been examined thoroughly by the leading analytical chemists of this city, whose certificates of its purity and fitness for medicinal purposes are appended.

We invite examination, and any who would convince themselves we ask a rigid analysis.

N. B.—Notice that the caps and corks are branded with our name to prevent counterfeiting.

For sale by all respectable Druggists.

Price per bottle, \$1.50.

Orders sent to No. 180 N. FRONT Street will receive prompt attention.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, Nos. 108 and 112 Arch St., PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1870.

Gentlemen:—I have made a careful examination of the

Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, and found it to be a perfectly pure article, and entirely free from fuel oil and other injurious substances. Its purity, and its pleasant and agreeable flavor, render it particularly valuable for medicinal purposes.

Yours truly, F. A. GENTH

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 138 Walnut Street, PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1870.

Gentlemen:—The sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, submitted to me for analysis, I find to be pure, and, as such, I highly recommend it for medicinal purposes.

Respectfully, etc., WM. H. BRUCKNER,

Analyt. and Consult. Chemist.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 417 Walnut Street, PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1870.

Gentlemen:—I have made an analysis of the sample of

Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, sent by you for examination, and find it entirely free from fuel oil or any other deleterious matters, and I consider it applicable to any use for which pure whisky may be desired. (411tham)

Respectfully, CHAS. M. GRASSON.

Sold Wholesale by FRANK RICHARDS & CO., N. W. CORNER TENTH and MARKET STS.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 52 25t

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS

In Fine Whiskies, No. 140 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS

of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trawl and

INSURANCE.
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1868.
Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT STREETS, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.
\$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10th Jan. 1870. \$216,700.00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money). 107,700.00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1861. 60,000.00
300,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan. \$15,250.00
300,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax). 300,925.00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan. 02,000.00
30,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds. 450.00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds. 25,000.00
35,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee). 30,000.00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan. 15,000.00
5,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan. 4,970.00
15,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, New Jersey stock. 14,000.00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares. 5,000.00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 50 shares stock. 7,500.00
\$46,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties. \$46,900.00

\$1,351,400 Par. Market value, \$1,355,970.00

Real Estate. Cost, \$1,315,629.91. 36,000.00

Bills Receivable and Accounts made. 225,500.75

Balances due at Agencies: Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company. 65,097.90

Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, Bonds, Estimated value. 3,740.90

Cash in Bank. \$165,815.85

Cash in Drawer. 979.26